INFORMATION LETTER

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COMMITTEE VOTES TO BAN SUBSIDIES AFTER 1943

House Banking and Currency Group Places Restriction in Bill to Extend Life of CCC

Opponents of government subsidy programs took control of the House Banking and Currency Committee and voted on October 14 to report to the House a bill banning any subsidy payments after December 31, 1943, on any agricultural commodities except competitive domestic vegetable oils and fats and oilseeds. The bill was drafted following hearings held by the Committee on Administration recommendations for continuance of the Commodity Credit Corporation for a $500,000,000 increase in its borrowing power, and for authority to sell perishable commodities at below parity prices in case spoilage is imminent.

Committee votes on differing anti-subsidy provisions ranged from 13 to 13 to a vote of 16 to 10 by which the following language, included in the bill, is being recommended to the House for approval:

"No funds appropriated to, borrowed by, or in the custody or control of any governmental agency (including any government-owned or government-controlled corporation) shall be directly or indirectly used by or made available to the Commodity Credit Corporation or any other governmental agency (including any government-owned or government-controlled corporation) to make any subsidy or other payment, or to pay or absorb losses, on any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part therefrom, including milk and livestock and the products thereof, either to reduce or maintain, or in lieu of increasing, maximum prices established on such commodities, except as provided in section 4 hereof: *Provided*, That with respect to any such commodities for which subsidy programs or support prices have been announced on or before October 13, 1943, such programs may be carried out and such support prices may continue to be maintained to the extent only that funds are available for such purpose under existing law, but not beyond December 31, 1943: *Provided further*, That support prices shall continue to be announced for any such commodities pursuant to section 4 of Public Law No. 147, approved July 1, 1941, as amended and loans shall continue to be made pursuant to section 8 of Public Law No. 729, approved October 2, 1942, but any maximum prices heretofore or hereafter established for such commodities shall not be below the support

(Concluded on page 7900)

Administrative Council to Meet

President Carroll E. Lindsey has called a two-day meeting of the Administrative Council, to be held in the West Ball Room of the Shoreham Hotel, beginning at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, November 6. The meeting is called primarily to discuss developments in the 1944 canned foods program and to consider what date will be best suited for holding an industry meeting at which the program can be presented and discussed with canners.

Sauthoff Resolution Proposes Food Processor Profit Study

The House Committee on Agriculture, which already is empowered to make an investigation of the effectiveness of the food distribution system as a result of the adoption of the Fulmer resolution last May, would be directed specifically to look into the profits of food processors, wholesalers, and handlers under the terms of a resolution (H. Res. 320), proposed by Representative Harry Sauthoff of Wisconsin on October 11.

Representative Sauthoff stated to the House that he had submitted the resolution, which has been referred to the House Committee on Rules, so that a full and open public hearing may be had on certain confidential reports of the Office of Price Administration that are said to disclose profit increases on the part of wholesalers as high as 500 per cent between 1939 and 1942.

Although the House Committee on Agriculture reports that no action is scheduled at this time by Chairman Fulmer on his investigation of distribution methods, it is understood that he plans to send investigators into the field and hold hearings this fall. The Committee has been granted $50,000 with which to make the investigation.

SELECTIVE SERVICE RULING IS BENEFICIAL TO CANNERS

Permits Farm Worker to Transfer to Cannery During Pack Without Jeopardizing Deferment

Contents of a memorandum recently sent to local boards by the Selective Service Bureau are important to canners interested in employing, during the coming season, men who are deferred by reason of employment on farms. The following is quoted from the memorandum:

"Registrants deferred by reason of being 'necessary men' in seasonal occupations in war production or in support of the war effort, may be continued in a deferred classification during the off-season if they fulfill the following conditions:

"(a) They remain engaged in their seasonal occupations for a period of not less than eight months of the year.

"(b) They become engaged during the off-season in some other occupation in war production or in support of the war effort, and

"(c) Upon the reopening of the season in which they may pursue their normal seasonal occupations they return to the seasonal occupations that constituted the basis for their original deferment and resume their status as necessary men therein."

These conditions specifically fit the case of any farm worker who may transfer to a canning plant for as much as four months or less. Last winter and spring the Association's Manpower Committee presented this situation to the War Manpower Commission and Selective Service and repeatedly petitioned for regulations which would eliminate any reluctance of farm workers to take employment in the cannery.

Selective Service also points out that the memorandum further instructs as follows:

"Registrants engaged in seasonal occupations in war production or in support of the war effort should be permitted to move from one locality to another for the purpose of following local seasons and should be considered for occupational classification, irrespective of such movement, if they continue to qualify as necessary men in their seasonal occupations."

TONNAGE OF VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING DECLINES

USDA Report Shows 9 Per Cent Drop From 1942 Figure for 8 Crops

The aggregate tonnage of eight important processing vegetables (green lima beans, beets, kraut cabbage, snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, pimientos, and tomatoes) for which estimates have been made up until October 1, is about 9 per cent below the tonnage of those vegetables harvested in 1942, according to a report issued October 11 by the Department of Agriculture. However, the quantity in prospect for this season exceeds the 10-year (1932-41) average production by 50 per cent, the Department states.

The report contains the following table showing the indicated 1943 production of the eight vegetables, with comparisons:

Crop	Average 1932-41	1942	Indicated 1943
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Lima beans	21,780	37,830	33,760
Beets	56,300	132,100	136,800
Cabbage, kraut	159,900	161,300	132,400
Snap beans	91,600	234,800	241,800
Sweet corn	713,400	1,281,300	1,201,600
Green peas	229,570	424,010	405,470
Pimientos	17,770	14,650	10,660
Tomatoes	1,813,800	3,166,700	2,774,700
Total	3,104,120	5,452,690	4,937,190

Detailed yield and production estimates of the Department of Agriculture, for six of these crops, are given below.

Beets

Production of 136,800 tons of beets for canning is indicated for 1943. This October 1 indicated production is 4 per cent above the 1942 production of 132,100 tons but more than twice the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 56,300 tons.

On October 1 a yield of 7.08 tons was indicated for 1943. This compares with 7.85 tons for 1942 and an average of 6.08 tons for the 10-year (1932-41) period. The 1943 yield prospects improved during September in all important States except New Jersey.

Indicated 1943 production of beets for canning, and comparison with actual 1942 production, are shown in the following table:

State	1942	Indicated 1943
	Tons	*Tons*
New York	47,800	38,600
New Jersey	8,200	4,500
Indiana	1,400	1,800
Michigan	6,100	8,000
Wisconsin	33,800	39,400
Oregon	16,300	29,300
Other States	18,500	15,200
Total	132,100	136,800

Tomatoes

A 1943 production of 2,774,700 tons is indicated by the October 1 condition and probable yield per acre. This is a reduction of 3 per cent from the tonnage in prospect on September 1. The production now in prospect is 12 per cent below the 1942 production of 3,166,700 tons, but exceeds the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 1,813,800 tons by 53 per cent.

The 1943 indicated yield on October 1 is 4.51 tons per acre. This compares with 5.27 tons obtained in 1942 and an average yield of 4.64 tons per acre for the 10-year (1932-41) period. During September, yield prospects declined in many of the late producing States from western New York westward to Illinois. In the Kentucky-Tennessee area and in the Ozarks the crop failed to recover from the hot summer weather and prospective yields there are the lowest of any recent year. The following table presents the indicated 1943 production of tomatoes, in comparison with actual production in 1942:

State	1942	Indicated 1943
	Tons	*Tons*
New York	175,000	150,700
New Jersey	225,000	204,100
Pennsylvania	162,400	187,900
Ohio	217,800	121,200
Indiana	567,300	399,000
Illinois	44,000	41,700
Michigan	53,600	31,700
Iowa	23,500	27,700
Missouri	55,700	27,800
Delaware	55,500	36,400
Maryland	334,000	289,600
Virginia	124,800	132,100
Kentucky	22,300	12,200
Tennessee	21,000	19,000
Arkansas	70,200	27,900
Colorado	19,800	29,400
Utah	86,200	83,700
California	798,000	832,500
Other States	110,600	120,100
Total	3,166,700	2,774,700

Green Lima Beans

Production of 33,760 tons of green lima beans for freezing and canning in 1943 is indicated. Production now in prospect for 1943 is 11 per cent less than the 1942 production of 37,830 tons but exceeds the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 21,780 tons by 55 per cent.

The October 1 indicated yield for 1943 of 961 pounds per acre compares with 1,145 pounds for 1942, and an average of 1,166 pounds for the 10-year (1932-41) period. Harvesting operations were in progress in Michigan and Wisconsin through September but yields were not coming up to early-season expectations. However, in New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia conditions improved late in the month enough to more than offset the decline in Michigan and Wisconsin.

The following table shows indicated 1943 production, compared with actual production in 1942, expressed in shelled tons:

State	1942	Indicated 1943
	Tons	*Tons*
New Jersey	7,120	6,050
Delaware	5,910	4,650
Maryland	1,750	2,250
Virginia	2,700	2,760
Michigan	1,230	1,000
Wisconsin	1,200	1,570
Other States	14,920	15,480
Total	37,830	33,760

Sweet Corn

The 1943 sweet corn production is indicated to be 1,201,600 tons for canning and freezing. This October 1 indicated production is 6 per cent below the 1942 production of 1,281,300 tons but exceeds the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 713,400 tons by about 68 per cent.

The 1943 indicated yield of 2.18 tons per acre compares with 2.64 tons harvested in 1942 and the average annual yield for the preceding 10-year (1932-41) period of 2.21 tons per acre. The following table gives the indicated production for 1943 compared with the actual production in 1942:

State	1942	Indicated 1943
	Tons	*Tons*
Maine	39,400	51,400
New Hampshire	2,200	1,600
Vermont	3,200	2,600
New York	62,900	55,000
Pennsylvania	35,300	29,600
Ohio	73,400	70,300
Indiana	105,300	97,400
Illinois	209,400	183,800
Michigan	5,700	8,100
Wisconsin	141,400	203,100
Minnesota	250,900	203,100
Iowa	147,000	136,800
Nebraska	6,300	7,600
Delaware	6,700	6,200
Maryland	109,500	52,300
Tennessee	9,900	5,700
Washington	34,200	38,400
Oregon	8,700	16,000
Other States	29,900	32,600
Total	1,281,300	1,201,600

Kraut Cabbage

Production prospects declined about 18 per cent during September. The October 1 indicated production of 132,400 tons compares with 161,300 tons used for kraut manufacture in 1942 and 159,900 tons—the average for the preceding 10-year (1932-41) period.

The October 1 indicated yield is 8.33 tons per acre. This compares with 10.75 tons obtained in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average annual yield of 8.02 tons per acre. In New York State

much of the crop was maturing with small-sized heads, and the resulting yield per acre is somewhat lower than was obtained in 1942 but not far from average. Production prospects declined during September in Indiana, Minnesota, and Wisconsin also. The following table presents a comparison of indicated 1943 production of kraut cabbage with actual 1942 production:

State	1942	Indicated 1943
	Tons	Tons
New York	80,500	47,800
Ohio	18,400	18,500
Indiana	3,800	5,000
Illinois	2,100	2,100
Michigan	5,200	8,600
Wisconsin	34,000	37,000
Minnesota	1,500	1,200
Colorado	2,300	2,100
Washington	3,000	3,700
Other States	10,500	6,400
Total	161,300	132,400

Pimientos

A total of 10,660 tons of pimientos is in prospect for processing in California and Georgia in 1943. Of this total, 940 tons are reported for California and 9,720 for Georgia. Tonnage in prospect on October 1 in the two States is 27 per cent less than the 14,650 tons harvested in 1942 and 40 per cent below the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 17,770 tons. This 1943 prospective production is the lowest since 1933, when only 7,750 tons were harvested.

The October 1 indicated yield of .97 tons per acre for 1943 compares with 1.28 tons for 1942 and an average of 1.32 tons for the 10-year (1932-41) period. In Georgia a prolonged period of hot, dry weather, extending from mid-August until late in September, practically destroyed the crop in some localized areas and greatly reduced the fruiting of plants and the size of the maturing peppers in others. On the relatively small acreage in California, prospects continued favorable through September.

"Canned Food Handbook"

The Wartime Edition of "The Canned Food Handbook" has just been issued, it is announced by the American Can Company. The new edition contains, besides the previous information about canned foods in question and answer form, recent War Production Board data on what varieties are available to civilians, and a new section listing the varieties of canned foods that have been purchased in their entirety by the Government, as well as a listing of foods, production of which has been curtailed or eliminated.

California Sardine Report

Estimated figures on tonnage of sardines delivered to California processing plants and cases of sardines packed during the current season to October 2 inclusive, as reported by the California Sardine Products Institute, are as follow:

	Tons
TONNAGE:	
San Francisco Bay	96,384
Monterey	76,299
Southern California	6,063
Total	178,746
PACK:	
Can sizes:	Cases
1-lb. ovals	445,652
1-lb. talls	338,853
½-lb. fillets	11,435
¼-lb. round 96's	37,758
5-oz. 100's	6,996
Miscellaneous	23,696
Total	864,390

USDA Reports on Acreage Of Asparagus for Cutting

The acreage of asparagus intended for cutting in the spring of 1944 shows practically no change from that harvested in 1943, and at 130,420 acres, remains about 75 per cent above the 10-year (1933-42) average.

In the early spring group (California, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, Georgia, and South Carolina) acreage decreases are indicated for all States except Washington, where there is an increase of 1,100 acres. These decreases are further offset by increases in the late spring States of Illinois, Michigan, Maryland and Delaware. No change is indicated for the remaining late spring States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Iowa. The following table presents the intended acreage for cutting in 1944, compared with the 1943 harvested figures:

Season and State	1943	1944 Intended
	Acres	*Acres*
EARLY SPRING:		
California	70,670	69,450
Arizona	180	140
Oregon	800	700
Washington	9,500	10,600
Georgia	1,000	900
South Carolina	7,200	6,500
Group total	89,350	88,290
LATE SPRING:		
Maryland	2,300	2,350
Delaware	1,600	1,650
New Jersey	20,000	20,000
Pennsylvania	2,350	2,350
Massachusetts	1,800	1,800
Michigan	4,200	4,450
Illinois	8,500	9,000
Iowa	530	530
Group total	41,280	42,130
Total, all States	130,630	130,420

CITRUS CROP PROSPECTS

Total Production Expected To Be 13% Higher Than 1942-43 Season

Total United States production of early and mid-season oranges and tangerines for the 1943-44 season is expected to be 46,640,000 boxes, or 13 per cent more than the 1942-43 harvest of 41,131,000 boxes and 9 per cent more than the 1941-42 harvest of 43,029,000 boxes. These totals, reported by the Department of Agriculture as of October 1, do not include Valencia oranges in California and Florida. Present prospects for Florida Valencias, at 17,500,000 boxes in 1943-44, compare with 18,100,000 boxes last season and 12,000,000 boxes two seasons ago. In California, the navel and miscellaneous orange crop is indicated to be 18,530,000 boxes—30 per cent more than the 1942-43 harvest but 16 per cent less than harvested in the crop season of 1941-42.

The U. S. grapefruit crop for 1943-44 (exclusive of the California "summer crop" for harvest next year) is indicated to be 46,516,000 boxes. Last season's harvest (also exclusive of the California summer grapefruit) totalled 48,614,000 boxes, and production for 1941-42 was estimated at 38,493,000 boxes. The Texas crop is placed at 16,800,000 boxes—4 per cent below last year but 16 per cent above two years ago. In Florida, total production is indicated to be 24,500,000 boxes or 10 per cent less than last year's harvest.

The prospective reduction in the Florida crop is in the seeded varieties, which portion of the crop is indicated to be 13,500,000 boxes this year, compared with 17,000,000 boxes last season. The seedless varieties are expected to total 11,000,000 boxes this year—7 per cent more than the 10,300,000 boxes from the 1942-43 harvest. The Arizona crop is placed at 3,900,000 boxes—53 per cent greater than the 1942-43 production and a record production for the State.

Florida citrus progressed favorably during September. Fruit is sizing well, but plenty of moisture is holding back maturity. Groves are in excellent condition. The crop in the Texas citrus area improved during the latter part of September. Needed rains were received in all districts. California citrus is making good progress.

Fruit Production in Brazil

A commission to control production and trade in fruits in Brazil has been created to operate in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, according to the Department of Commerce.

Formulation of plans for enlargement of the national fruit industry beginning with citrus fruits; controlling production and supply; providing and regulating transportation; constructing warehouses; and organizing cooperatives are among the duties of the commission.

Wisconsin Meeting Announced

The board of directors of the Wisconsin Canners Association has announced at "Wisconsin Canners 1944 Planning Conference" to replace the usual convention. This will be held at the Schroeder Hotel in Milwaukee, November 10 and 11.

How WFA Administers Feed Payment Rates in the Dairy Industry

The War Food Administration has announced the rates of payment which will be made to farmers delivering whole milk and butterfat to offset increases in dairy feed costs since September, 1942. These rates are applicable for October, November, and December, 1943, the period for which a dairy feed program has been announced.

The rates range from 30 cents a hundredweight on whole milk deliveries and four cents a pound on butterfat in such States as Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin to 50 cents a hundredweight on whole milk and six cents a pound on butterfat in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Southern California.

Payment will be made by draft direct to the producer upon the submission to the County AAA Committee for the county in which the applicant's farm is located of satisfactory evidence of the quantity of milk or butterfat sold.

For dairy producers selling whole milk to cooperative associations, milk distributors or evaporated milk plants, cheese factories, etc., the statement normally furnished the producer will constitute satisfactory evidence, provided it shows the quantity of whole milk delivered. Similarly, the receipts furnished by creameries for butterfat deliveries will constitute satisfactory evidence. Dairy producers who retail milk are required to substantiate their claims by submission of customers' lists or other supporting evidence. Producers who sell butter to consumers, local stores, etc., have to obtain receipts from the buyers or other evidence of sale. Payments on sales of butter will be made at 80 per cent of the rate on butterfat, since there are about four pounds of butterfat in five pounds of butter. Payments on sales of cream will be made at 20 per cent of the rate on butterfat, since there is about one pound of butterfat in five pounds of cream.

Instructions for handling the program and the procedure to be followed in making the payment will be forwarded by WFA to State and County AAA Committees. Forms will be sent to county committees.

Dairymen will not be required to submit evidence showing actual quantities of feed purchased but are asked by WFA to keep such information on file. Area rates are based in part on the proportion of purchased feed fed dairy cows.

WFA also announced that, in order to fulfill previous commitments to protect dairymen against increases in hay prices for the month of September, 1943, in the Los Angeles and Memphis areas, a payment of 25 cents a hundredweight on whole milk delivered during that month would be made to producers in specified counties.

Tinplate Quota Is Increased For Canned Pumpkin and Squash

So as to make approximately one-half million additional cases of pumpkin and squash available for civilian consumption, the War Food Administration has decided to increase the 1943 packing quota specified in Order M-81 by 25 per cent, the Association is informed by Glenn E. Knaub, Administrator of M-81. The present quota is 100 per cent of the 1942 pack. The special authorization will permit canners to pack 125 per cent of the 1942 pack, based on area of tinplate. Notice of this authorization was contained in the following telegram, sent to pumpkin and squash canners by WFA on October 13:

"The provisions of Section (c) (1) of Order M-81 are hereby waived to the extent necessary to permit you a 1943 packing quota of 125 per cent of 1942 pack for pumpkin and squash (Item 34, Schedule I) in No. 2½ or larger cans, instead of the present quota of 100 per cent of 1942 as specified by the order. The can manufacturer may accept a copy of this wire as evidence of your authority to purchase such cans."

Any canner, not receiving this wire, who packed during the base period, should immediately wire Glenn E. Knaub, Food Section of Order M-81, War Food Administration, Washington, D. C. and the authorization will be made available to him.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Machinery–Equipment

This column is open only to members of the Association who want to buy or sell canning machinery and equipment. Names of firms listing the items below will be furnished upon application to the Association. In requesting names, please identify items by number.

WANTED

101-W—6-pocket M & S or 7-pocket Hansen stainless steel plunger type filler.

102-W—Late model Urschel snap bean cutter.

FOR SALE

297-S.—Bottle labeling machine, converted from Knapp can labeler; labels full wrap-around labels; now set for 12-oz. bottles.

298-S.—Tag recording thermometer, 150 to 250 degrees, with 20-foot cable.

299-S.—Paxton box nailing machine.

300-S.—300-gallon, 8-gauge stainless steel vacuum tank.

301-S.—Ayars 10-pocket pea and bean filler for No. 2 cans, arranged for direct connection to CR closing machine. In A-1 condition.

Committee to Consider 1944 Canned Food Production

As announced in last week's INFORMATION LETTER, the Canning Industry Advisory Committee appointed by the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration will meet in Washington, November 8 and 9, to consider the program for canned food production in 1944. Members of the Committee are:

Vegetables—Harry L. Cannon, E. B. Cosgrove, H. T. Cumming, F. Lowden Jones, Karl Kuner Mayer, E. N. Richmond, George T. Sanders, Carl Scudder, Fred A. Stare, E. F. Trego, Howard S. Ziegler.

Fruit—Fred Drew, Alfred W. Eames, Frank H. VanEenwyk, E. E. Huddleston, M. C. Hutchinson, Roy E. Ingalls, Ivan H. Moorhouse, Robert C. Paulus, George Pfarr, George S. Wenger.

Non-seasonal Products—Harold K. Bachelder, Arthur C. Dorrance, E. R. Elwell, Frank Gerber, Fred C. Heinz, Scott A. Holman, Jack Morgan, Emil Rutz.

Changes Made in Price Order Covering Fresh Fish, Seafood

Two changes in the regulation controlling the prices of fresh fish and seafood were made October 13 by the Office of Price Administration. The changes, contained in Amendment No. 12 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 418, effective October 15, 1943, follow:

1. The effective date of Amendment No. 6 to MPR 418 was postponed for a second time, this time to December 1, 1943. The amendment had provided maximum prices for six Canadian freshwater fish—lake trout, whitefish, yellow pike, pickerel, sand pike and yellow perch.

Originally it was scheduled to become effective September 14, 1943, but the effective date was then postponed until October 15, 1943. This was because OPA felt control on these species was not fensible until similar controls could be placed over the same species when caught in United States waters. It still has not been able to obtain sufficient data on the home caught fish to institute price control.

2. The differential of 2 cents a pound over maximum prices for all members of the tuna family which could be charged and paid on all sales by producers to the fresh market, as compared with sales to canners, has been removed except for transactions in California. This limits the differential in this respect to that which California customarily had enjoyed as compared with the States of Oregon and Washington. It also should end diversion of tuna, particularly albacore, in Washington and Oregon from canners to the fresh market, OPA stated.

Fishery Regulations for 1944

The customary public hearings on Alaskan Fishery regulations will not be held this year, according to an announcement by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Instead, it has been decided to give interested parties an opportunity to file briefs or written statements with regard to any changes they think should be made effective in the regulations for 1944. Consideration will be given particularly to recommendations for delaying the opening dates of the salmon fishing seasons in southeastern Alaska in order to build up the early runs, but without corresponding extensions at the end, unless conditions warrant.

Communications will be received in the Office of the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Ill., through December 31, it was announced.

Alaska Herring Catch Figures

Preliminary figures show an increase of 130 per cent in this year's catch of Alaska herring over the catch of 1942, the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries announced October 12. According to reports from Alaska, fishermen in the season just finished, took 84,323,250 pounds of herring as against last year's catch of 36,602,250 pounds.

While a small amount of the Alaska herring catch is cured for food, by far the largest portion is reduced into fish meal and oil. This year 6,330 tons of meal were produced, compared with 2,871 tons in 1942. Production of oil was 1,644,142 gallons, compared with 829,230 last year.

Only 772 tons of this year's catch were cured for food, as against 3,129. Herring is also used for bait for other fish, particularly halibut, and 3,250 tons were so used this year, compared with 3,691 in 1942.

OPA Sets Discount for Sales of Canned Fish to Government

A discount of 2½ per cent under maximum prices to civilian purchasers on all processors' sales of canned fish to government procurement agencies was established October 13 by the Office of Price Administration. In addition, a cash discount of 1½ per cent is allowed the Government when payment is made within 10 days of delivery.

This action, which means that processors' maximums on sales to government procurement agencies will be 97½ per cent of the maximums on sales to civilian purchasers if the cash discount is not earned, or 96 per cent if earned, was taken through Supplementary Order No. 75, Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 396 (Sales by Canners of Atlantic Herring and Alewives) and Amendment No. 2 to MPR No. 184 (Sales by Canners of Maine Sardines). The order, which covers all canned fish not specifically covered by the two regulations, and the two amendments, become effective October 18, 1943.

The 2½ per cent is said by OPA to represent the saving of sales expense or the brokerage in processor sales to the Government under sales into civilian channels.

Differences in the structure of the regulations made it necessary to amend No. 396 and No. 184 specifically in addition to the issuance of the supplementary order, it was stated.

FROZEN FISH PRICES SET

Winter Ceilings for Certain Species Brought into Line with Those Set for Fresh Fish

Winter prices on many species of frozen fish at the processor, or freezer, level were set October 14 by the Office of Price Administration under terms of Amendment 6 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 364 (Frozen Fish and Seafood), effective October 20, 1943.

These prices have been brought in line with those set for certain species of fresh fish so that neither the fresh nor the frozen product has an advantage in the market, it was stated. The action may mean an increase of about 10 to 15 per cent in frozen fish prices at retail, but it is expected by OPA to result in greater supplies of the product.

There are winter and summer differentials for some species of fresh fish. In line with the whole pricing procedure for fresh and frozen fish, maximum prices set in the amendment on these species, frozen, reflect the higher fresh winter prices, which are 1942 winter averages.

In order to increase inventories of frozen fish which had been reduced because of heavy demands from government purchasing agencies and the civilian public, it is necessary that processors be able to freeze fish at prices based on winter costs for fresh fish, as established in MPR No. 418, the OPA press release stated.

Prices originally set for frozen fish were averages of March, 1942, ceilings and referred to the 1941 catch, and freezing and handling costs of 1941 and early 1942. Continuation of these prices, it was found, would be unfair to the processor and to the fisherman because the fisherman's prices are governed by the processor's ability to pay. This situation had resulted in decreases in the production of fish for freezing as well as abnormal diversion of fish supplies to the fresh market.

Although higher ceilings are provided in Amendment No. 6, processors who froze fish at costs based on summer prices for fresh fish (the lower of the differentials) must dispose of their inventories at previous ceiling prices. Processors must keep records of inventories of certain fish frozen prior to September 1, 1943, and other fish frozen prior to October 1, 1943, in addition to inventories on hand on October 20, 1943, the effective date of Amendment 6.

RUST PREVENTION TESTS

Large-scale Factory Experiments on Can Coating Now in Progress

Large-scale factory tests are now being carried on by the Army Quartermaster Corps to develop the most feasible method of applying rust-prevention coatings to tin cans and to ascertain the range in costs for the various materials and procedures covered by the report of the Technical Committee for Rust Prevention.

Studies made by the Technical Committee, as reported in the INFORMATION LETTERS for May 15 and August 28, established that the amount of rusting on cans exposed to severe weather conditions can be materially reduced by coating the cans with suitable protective material.

Each of eleven canning companies is being asked to coat 10,000 cases of Army canned foods, using a specified type of coating material and application procedure. The following named firms are participating in the tests:

East—Phillips Packing Co., Snider Packing Division of General Foods Corp., Curtice Bros. Company.

Middle West—Michigan Fruit Canners, Inc., Hoopeston Canning Co., Rockfield Canning Co., Pet Milk Co.

Far West—Libby, McNeill & Libby, California Packing Corp., Schuckl & Co., Filice & Perreill Canning Co.

Specifications for the coating materials to be used, the methods of inspection to determine whether they provide satisfactory coverage, etc. are being prepared by the Chicago Office of the Quartermaster Corps. Copies of these specifications, when completed, will be available from that office.

The Technical Committee for Rust Prevention is assisting the Quartermaster Corps in the large-scale tests, and will continue to be available to canners who may be asked to put protective coatings on canned foods for overseas shipment. Such coating of cans will be done under specific directions from the Quartermaster Corps regarding each particular lot.

Officers of Canners League

The unexpired term of Carl N. Lovegren as president of the Canners League of California will be served by Herbert E. Gray, who has been named to that post by the League's board of directors. Mr. Lovegren resigned when he became Chief of the Food Price Division of the Office of Price Administration.

The League's board of directors also has announced the apointment of Merritt A. Clevenger as vice president, effective November 15. Mr. Clevenger for the past 18 months has been Pacific Region Director of OPA and prior to that was in charge of purchase operations in the 11 western States for the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Preston McKinney was re-elected to his position as executive vice president, Alfred W. Eames remains a vice president as does Major W. S. Everts, Miss Sylvia Kempton remains secretary and A. R. Plummer, treasurer.

California Fish Group Elects

Officers of the California Fish Canners Association, elected at the recent annual convention at Long Beach, are the following: President—Leland B. Irish; executive vice president-general manager—Roy Beaton; secretary-treasurer—Charles A. Winkler (re-elected).

Association Representatives To Attend Dietetic Meeting

Marjorie H. Black and Katherine R. Smith of the Home Economics Division will attend the American Dietetic Association meeting which will be held at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 19-22. While in Pittsburgh they will spend some time making contacts with food editors of newspapers and radio, directors of education and home economics for public schools and in the Carnegie School of Technology, as well as American Red Cross nutrition leaders, and others.

Miss Black will speak to the Home Economics students at Carnegie School of Technology on October 15, and to the Home Economics Women in Business, October 20.

Sauerkraut Stocks Are Set Aside to Meet Military Requirements

When Armed Service Needs Are Filled Remaining Supplies Will Be Released to Civilians

To facilitate military purchases, the War Food Administration on October 11 "froze" all stocks of sauerkraut now in the hands of packers and required them to set aside all such stocks for government purchase. With this action, the WFA also announced that as soon as military requirements have been met, the set-aside regulations will be suspended and all remaining kraut supplies will be made available for civilian use.

This action, WFA stated, is similar to other steps taken in the past to assure procurement of food supplies needed by the armed forces. Military requirements for kraut are 3½ million cases (basis No. 2's). Indications are that the cabbage crop will not be large enough to fully supply the demand for cabbage both for fresh market and for kraut for military and civilian use.

The set-aside regulations, contained in Food Distribution Order 84, became effective October 12. The order applies to all persons manufacturing, packing or repacking 500 gallons or more of kraut. It also applies to all cabbage cut for kraut after July 1, 1943, and in the possession of packers on or after October 12.

Except for sales to designated government agencies, the order requires that kraut shall not be packed in any container other than barrels and casks, and such use of barrels and casks can be made only where necessary to transport kraut to plants having facilities for canning in tin containers.

Packers having kraut on hand but no canning facilities may, under this provision, transport their supplies to packers having the facilities to can kraut in tin containers. By this means bulk kraut packers can assist the armed forces to obtain their requirements either by selling their kraut to packers having canning facilities for resale to the Government, or having their kraut canned for their own account on a fee basis.

Packers are being urged by WFA to cooperate with each other to expedite the filling of military and war service requirements for kraut. The Army will advise the WFA when it becomes apparent that its requirements will be filled. When this is done, the remaining kraut supplies will be released for civilian use, it was stated.

The term "sauerkraut", as used in the order, supplies to all salted cabbage which has started to ferment, including that containing less than 1 per cent lactic acid. It is defined as "all cabbage to which salt has been added and fermentation has started, including but not restricted to, sliced cabbage, salted cabbage, table salad, and table slaw."

"Packer" is defined as any person who manufactures, packs, or repacks sauerkraut for resale in excess of 500 gallons after July 1, 1943, or has such sauerkraut manufactured, packed, or repacked after July 1, 1943, for his account for resale.

OPA Allotment of Sugar For Industrial Users Continued

Sugar allotments for industrial users will remain at their present level for the November-December allotment period, the Office of Price Administration announced October 13. This action is contained in Amendments 93 (flat sugar increases) and 94 (special increases) to Rationing Order 3, effective October 14, 1943.

This means that the flat increases to all industrial users announced last month for the September-October period, bringing their allotments up to 80 per cent of 1941 use, will remain in effect.

The supplemental allotments will be continued for the November-December allotment period, as provided for in Amendment 94. The industrial user must apply for these increases to local boards before November 5, when application is made for regular sugar allotments.

Following is text of the governing sections of Amendment 94 to RO 3:

Section 1407.86 g is added to read as follows:

Section 1407.86g. Increased allotments for jams, jellies, preserves, and fruit butters for the period commencing November 1, 1943.

(a) A registering unit may apply to the board for an increase in allotment for the period beginning November 1, 1943, for the production of jams, jellies, preserves, and fruit butters.

(b) Application shall be made by the registering unit on OPA Form R-315 and shall show:

(1) The amount of the increase requested;

(2) The total amount of its sugar bases for the months of November and December, 1943, as shown on OPA Form R-310, Schedule I, line h; and

(3) A statement that it has the facilities and has or is able to obtain the ingredients (other than sugar) to produce an additional quantity of such products.

If the board finds that the facts stated in the application are true, it shall grant the application. The increase in allotment granted to the registering unit must not exceed 40 per cent of the total amount of its sugar bases for the months of November and December, 1943, as shown on OPA Form R-310, Schedule I, line h.

(c) A registering unit may use an increase in allotment provided by this section only in the production of jams, jellies, preserves, or fruit butters. Moreover, it must use at least its full allotment for jams, jellies, preserves, and fruit butters for November and December, 1943, only in the production of those products.

Section 1407.86i. Time of application for certain increased allotments.

Application for the increases in allotments provided by Section 1407.86g shall be made at the time and under the conditions specified in Section 1407.86 (b) of Rationing Order No. 3.

Addendum to Bulletin 26-L

The Association is mailing to member canners copy of an Addendum to Bulletin 26-L, Fifth Edition, "Processes for Non-acid Canned Foods in Metal Containers", containing recommended processes for various products. This Addendum brings together the recommended processes that have been published in the INFORMATION LETTER subsequent to the issuance of Bulletin 26-L. Members desiring additional copies may obtain them upon request to the Association.

Emergency Price Court Ruling

Two procedural points of interest were decided by the Emergy Court of Appeals established under the Price Control Act in its recent decision dismissing an appeal by the Safeway Stores, Inc. The Court refused to hear the appeal on the ground that the Administrator had complied with section 203(a) of the statute by requesting the protestant to file additional information, or in one instance by revising the price regulation, or by including in the record certain Bureau of Labor statistics and ordering the protestant to make a reply to such additional evidence. The theory of the Court was that the statute did not require the Administrator *finally* to dispose of the protest within the specified 30 days, but merely to take *some* action.

The Court suggested, however, that while there was no time specified in the law within which the Administrator must finally dispose of a protest, and furnish the protestant with his reasons for denial, if he failed to do so within a "reasonable time", an application to the Emergency Court of Appeals for mandamus would be entertained.

Inasmuch as many of the protests filed in connection with Maximum Price Regulation Nos. 152 and 185, covering the 1942 packs, were not finally acted upon until almost a year had passed the dictum in this case is of considerable interest. It might also be noted that there is now pending before Congress a proposal (S. 238) to amend the statute to require the Administrator either to grant or to deny protests within 60 days after their filing.

TO ADMINISTER ORDER 83

FDA Personnel Designated to Handle Apple Restriction Details

An order administrator and 20 deputies have been named by the War Food Administration to assist apple producers, processors and handlers in complying with provisions of Food Distribution Order 83 which limits the sale of lower grade apples in certain areas for fresh market consumption, as reported in last week's INFORMATION LETTER.

Carl G. Wooster, Chief, Fresh Marketing Division, Food Distribution Administration, was named order administrator and H. P. Henry of the same division was designated as alternate. Both officials are located in Washington, D. C. They are authorized to release apples restricted under the order in cases where the apples are not suitable for processing or where no processing facilities are available or in instances where the apples are needed for other purposes.

Deputy order administrators include: FDA Regional Director Col. James H. Palmer, Richard Palmer, Robert C. Evans, James R. DuShane, and Ralph M. Woodside, all of the regional office at Atlanta, Ga.; Regional Director Capt. Buell F. Maben, T. F. Slater, George R. Shaver, A. F. Ryan, Carl A. Hile, William L. Frazee and George St. Louis, of the New York, N. Y., office; D. E. Wilcox, Donald R. Rush, Harold J. Penhallegon, Harold A. Brock, Harry M. Cleaver, and H. W. Daggett, San Francisco, Calif.; and Martin G. Young, Ralph S. Headley, George A. Nahstoll, and Leo V. Card of the FDA Fruit and Vegetable Branch at Washington, D. C.

FDO-83 became effective October 4 in specified areas in 8 States. The order is intended to prevent a disproportionate amount of apples from being diverted from processing to fresh market channels. The areas to which the order applies include certain counties and other designated areas in the States of Washington, Oregon, California, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

Superphosphate Prices Set

As part of a governmental interagency program to encourage the production and distribution of superphosphate, the Office of Price Administration, on October 14, set up prices for a new production area and for granulated triple superphosphate for domestic use. This action was taken through Amendment No. 37 to Revised Supple-

mentary Regulation 14, and becomes effective October 19, 1943.

So that there will be no delay in pricing pulverized superphosphate when production gets under way at a new plant, construction of which has been authorized by the War Production Board, OPA established a ceiling at Joplin, Missouri as a new base-price producing point. The maximum price of 73 cents per unit of available phosphoric acid for sales of pulverized superphosphate run-of-the-pile, basis f.o.b. cars at Joplin, is in line with the present maximum price at Little Rock, Arkansas, the nearest producing point, in view of the freight differentials on Florida phosphate rock.

OPA also has set a price on granulated superphosphate for domestic use in line with the previous ceiling which had been designed to cover the cost of sales to Lend-lease. At the request of both producers and buyers, OPA set a charge of $1 per short ton for the granulation of triple superphosphate for domestic use. The ceiling for sales of this product in bags to government procurement agencies previously had been established at $1 per ton.

Use Restrictions Placed on New Fibre Shipping Cases

A shortage of new fibre shipping containers, approximately 15 per cent below demands of the military, Lend-lease and civilian requirements, has made it necessary for the War Production Board to restrict the inadequate supply to the most pressing uses.

To help accomplish this, Limitation Order L-317, was issued October 11. It controls the manufacture and use of new fibre shipping containers, including boxes, crates, cases, baskets, or hampers made wholly or in part from corrugated or solid fibre (.060 or heavier). It also covers interior fittings and sheets or rolls used for packaging or protective purposes made from the same material. Order L-317 operates by:

1. Prohibiting the manufacture of certain types of unessential fibre containers such as bottle and can carry-outs, counter boxes, display-shippers, and retail gift boxes.

2. Prohibiting entirely the use of new fibre containers for packing certain products including advertising displays, posters, catalogues, house organs, certain fresh vegetables, and some horticultural items.

3. Restricting the amount of new fibre containers which may be used quarterly for packing other products to weighted quotas of 65 and 80 per cent of use in the corresponding quarter of 1942. The restricted lists include dry animal foods and beverages—restricted to 80 per cent of the 1942 base quota.

As the new restrictions apply mainly to the manufacture and use of new fibre containers, it is believed by the Containers Division that a part of the impact of the limitations imposed can be easily absorbed, if users will utilize used containers or other types of packing.

Inventories are limited by the order. Some latitude, however, is given shippers of seasonal food products.

Users or dealers who do not use more than $500 worth of new containers a year are exempt from the restrictions of the order. Likewise containers used for shipments to the Army, Navy, (exclusive of post-exchanges), the Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration and Lend-lease are exempted from the use and quota restrictions. Finally specified exemptions are made for containers in the user's hands or in transit to him on the date of the order.

V-boxes, intended for military and Lend-lease uses, may not be utilized for other purposes, under terms of Order L-317, which states:

"No user shall use any new V-box for packing any product except for delivery against military or Lend-lease orders which specify that V-boxes be used. No user shall accept delivery of any V-boxes unless he has reason to believe that he will need them for the use permitted in this paragraph. The restrictions of this paragraph shall not apply to empty V-boxes used by the Army and Navy. The term 'V-box' shall have the same meaning as in Order M-290 as it may be amended from time to time. (In that order, 'V-boxes' are defined as 'shipping containers of the types designated as V-1, 2 and 3, in Army Specification O. Q. M. G. No. 93, dated December 2, 1942, and of the similar types described in Navy Department Specifications 53B11 (INT.) and in Agricultural Marketing Administration Specifications FSC-1742-B.')"

New Freight Cars Scheduled

The Office of Defense Transportation has announced that the War Production Board has scheduled for production 15,983 additional new freight cars, of which 10,122 are for delivery during the first quarter of 1944; 4,456, during the second quarter and 1,405 during the third quarter.

The breakdown of the 15,983 cars according to type is as follows: Box, 4,080; caboose, 210; dump, 4; flat, 867; dump car flat, 8; gondola, 1175; hopper, 9,420; tank, 19; and refrigerator, 200.

GRAPEFRUIT SALES RULING

Imports from Isle of Pines Placed on Same Market Price Basis As California Supply

Grapefruit imported from the Isle of Pines will be priced for sales in the United States exactly as is grapefruit produced in California and delivered to the particular market where the Isle of Pines grapefruit is being offered for sale, the Office of Price Administration announced October 12. The entire grapefruit crop of the island which is Cuban territory, has been purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The OPA press release announcing Amendment 5 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 292, through which this action was taken, stated:

"Previously, the price of *all* imported grapefruit was fixed as that prevailing in domestic markets for the most closely similar local grapefruit.

"This proved insufficient to permit growers to ship profitably into this country, however, and the CCC, which will sell the grapefruit in this country at ceiling prices, found the disparity between its purchase price and the ceiling price established in the previous way more than it wished to absorb.

"OPA did not feel it could establish ceiling prices for the Isle of Pines fruit at a point higher than the highest price allowed for domestic grapefruit. It decided, therefore, to permit the sale of Isle of Pines grapefruit at the maximums already established for California fruit in the market where the Isle of Pines fruit is offered for sale."

Amendment 5 to MPR 292 became effective October 16. Text of its governing section follows:

Section 1351.1404 (j) is amended to read as follows:

(j) Imported citrus fruits. For each unit of citrus fruits (that is box, lug, crate, or other container) imported from any country, the maximum delivered price per unit at any terminal market or any other wholesale receiving point shall be the maximum delivered price for the most similar variety of domestic citrus fruits. However, for grapefruit imported from the Isle of Pines for sale within the continental limits of the United States, the maximum delivered price per unit at any terminal market or any other wholesale receiving point shall be the maximum delivered price for grapefruit produced in the State of California between June 1, and October 31, both inclusive, as shown in the table for grapefruit in § 1351.1416 (b), at the particular terminal market or other wholesale receiving point.

Bottled Grape Juice Defined

Bottled grape juice is defined in Amendment 1 to Food Distribution Order No. 80 as follows:

"The term 'bottled grape juice' means and includes the unfermented juice of restricted Concord grapes or unrestricted Concord grapes, obtained by a single pressing of the fruit, with or without the aid of heat, and with or without the removal of insoluble matter, which has been bottled or packaged in individual containers of one gallon or less in volume."

Under the original FDO 80, bottled grape juice had been included in the definition for "processing." Amendment 1 effective October 12 removes it from "processing" and inserts the above-quoted definition.

Houston New Rationing Deputy

Colonel Bryan Houston will take office November 1 as Deputy Administrator of Rationing, succeeding Paul M. O'Leary, recently resigned. Col. Houston goes to OPA on loan from the Army, where he has been Assistant Director of the Purchases Division.

Before entering the Army, Colonel Houston was Vice President of Young & Rubicam, Inc., advertising agency, where he was engaged as marketing and merchandising consultant, working with operating men of industry on their daily business problems. Prior to that he was engaged in a number of positions and capacites in the petroleum industry, and in 1935 became President of Houston and Wishar, of Cleveland, business consultants. As a consultant, he also had wide experience in the drug, grocery and other food businesses, the OPA announcement stated.

Truck Part Ratings Raised

A shortage of certain truck replacement parts has made necessary the uprating of preference orders from AA-2X to AA-1 for production and distribution of these items, it has been announced by the War Production Board.

Production and distribution of replacement parts for medium and heavy trucks and truck-trailers must be handled in the last quarter of 1943 and the first quarter of 1944, as though orders therefore bore a preference rating of AA-1, according to the provisions of an amendment to Limitation Order L-158, effective October 11.

Replacement parts for light trucks must continue to be produced and shipped as though orders therefore bore a preference rating of AA-2X.

SUPPLIERS OF FOOD FOR SHIPS MUST HAVE LICENSES

Only Those Engaged in Such Business During Last 6 Months of 1942 Eligible for Permits

The War Food Administration has announced a licensing program for suppliers who sell "set-aside", "restricted" or "designated" foods to ships operating under direction of the War Shipping Administration and vessels of allied or neutral countries named by that agency.

The program is effective November 15, and after that date all such food suppliers will be required to have operating licenses issued by the Director of Food Distribution. Licenses will be issued only to those who were engaged regularly during the last 6 months of 1942 in supplying foodstuffs to ship operators.

The licensing program, provided in Food Distribution Regulation No. 3, will supersede provisions applying to ship suppliers in Food Distribution Regulation No. 2. FDR 2 authorized a certificate plan by which suppliers could obtain replacements for the quantity of "set-aside" and "restricted" foods sold to contract schools and ships. FDR 2 has been amended to exclude all provisions affecting ship suppliers, but retains the certificate plan for schools under contract for training military personnel.

When a supplier is licensed, he will be required to report how much of foods classified in FDR 3 he has on hand. He also will be given an inventory quota based on the total of these foodstuffs he sold to ship operators during any two calendar months in the year beginning July 1, 1942. In making purchases, the supplier will not be permitted to buy quantities that would build his inventory beyond his allowable quota.

The new regulation will give WFA more effective control over food supplies for ships, officials said, and will enable ship suppliers to maintain adequate inventories for servicing ships. It also will reduce the possibility that foodstuffs for ships will be obtained from supplies allocated to civilians.

Foods classified in FDR 3 as "set-aside" foods are American cheese, beef, butter, dried beans and peas, dried whole eggs, dried skim milk, shell eggs, rice and turkeys. In the "restricted" group are frozen eggs, frozen dairy foods, fats and oils, honey, imported salted fish, meats, molasses, peanuts and peanut butter, pet foods, spices and tea. Foods especially "designated" are canned fish and shell-fish, canned fruits, vegetables and juices, concentrated citrus juices, dehydrated vegetables and dried fruits.

Licenses must be obtained for every outlet supplying food to ships, regardless of common ownership. Applications must be submitted on Form FDR-3-1 to the Director of Food Control, War Shipping Administration, Washington, D. C. When approved by WSA, they will be forwarded to the Director of Food Distribution, War Food Administration, for issuance of the license. Application forms may be obtained from regional offices of FDA or regional offices of WSA.

Rail Transportation Drive

A drive to get even more work out of the country's transportation facilities during the critical months ahead was announced October 13 by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The combined government-industry drive, to be conducted on a nationwide basis, was organized after representatives of major shipper and carrier organizations had heard Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, report on freight transportation.

Mr. Eastman told the group that the next six months probably would prove the most critical of the war for transportation and urged that action be taken at once to step up the utilization of existing rail equipment by at least 10 per cent.

Following the meeting in Mr. Eastman's office a War Transportation Efficiency Committee was set up to enlist the help of shippers and carriers throughout the country in meeting the new efficiency goal.

The committee will concentrate on a program to speed up the loading, unloading and cleaning of cars, reduce switching time and speed up freight movements generally.

Eaton Made WPB Solicitor

John Lord O'Brian, General Counsel of War Production Board, has announced the appointment of Frederick M. Eaton as WPB Solicitor. The service of Mr. Eaton in defense and war work began with the National Defense Advisory Commission in June, 1940. He has since been, successively, Assistant General Counsel for the Office of Production Management and WPB. He is also an officer of the Combined Production and Resources Board and the Combined Raw Materials Board.

CEILING PRICES SET FOR THIRTEEN VEGETABLES

Ceiling prices for thirteen fresh vegetables at country shipping points were announced jointly on Thursday by the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration. At the same time the OPA announced the range of retail prices that will prevail for these products.

Issuance of the maximum country shipping prices was made, according to the announcement, to assist winter vegetable growers in completing their production plans. Regulations embodying these maximums and other details of control, and establishing retail and wholesale mark-ups, will be issued as rapidly as possible and are expected to be issued before the bulk of the winter crops reach the market.

The thirteen vegetables are lima beans, snap beans, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, green peas, peppers, spinach, and tomatoes. Five other vegetables for which maximum prices are to be announced at an early date are beets, asparagus, watermelons, cantaloupes, and the 1944 crop of onions.

"Country shipping point" means the railroad or truck loading point from which the produce is originally shipped. Prices established for these points are not grower ceiling prices unless the grower is the shipper, and are not retail ceilings. In all cases, it is stated, the prices will be set so as to provide a return to the farmer required by law.

For each of the vegetables listed there are given the season and the basing point for which the f.o.b. shipping price point is set. These basing point prices are the starting points from which OPA will develop its ceiling prices at retail through the addition of freight and refrigeration charges and wholesalers' and retailers' mark-ups. The f.o.b. prices do not include any allowances for refrigeration and icing.

The announcement stated that in the case of other vegetable pricing actions by OPA, and as in the egg price regulation, the pricing in the forthcoming regulation for the first thirteen vegetables will be seasonal, that is, prices will rise and fall by months as they normally did prior to price control.

As an example there are given below the ceilings for cabbage.

Price per ton:

Dec.-April	Texas, California, Florida	$58
May	Mississippi, California	52
June-Oct.	All producing areas	43
November	All producing areas	47

Basing points:

Dec.-April, Brownsville, Texas; Belleglade, Florida; Santa Maria, California; May, Brookhaven, Mississippi; Santa Maria, California; June-November, no basing point.

As to the retail prices for cabbage, the OPA announcement states:

"Prices for this important commodity will be 6 to 7 cents a pound from December through April, 1944, which is slightly above the levels of last December, January and February, but will be 35 per cent lower than 10 to 12 cents for which it was sold in March and April. From last May and June the new prices will represent still greater cutbacks. In those months, before the present regulation governing cabbage was imposed, this commodity was bringing 10 to 12 cents a pound. The new regulation will effect reductions up to 50 per cent by bringing the price for the summer months through December down to 4 to 5 cents per pound."

In touching on fruit prices, General Manager Bowles said:

"Recently OPA imposed retail ceilings on fresh apples ranging from 9½ to 11½ cents a pound to the end of this year and on grapes at from 14 to 17 cents a pound. Bananas and citrus fruits have been under control for some time.

"Now OPA is revising the citrus fruits regulation to provide greater simplicity, greater enforceability, and to set flat cents-per-pound prices on a zone basis so that the housewife may know just what she should pay for oranges, grapefruit and lemons.

"Furthermore, OPA is planning to bring under control, well in advance of next season's crops, all the remaining fresh fruits, such as sweet cherries, apricots, peaches, pears and plums."

Texas Grapefruit Restricted

Two orders designed to insure adequate supplies of Texas grapefruit to meet government and civilian requirements of processed fruit were put into effect on October 15 by the War Food Administration. The first of the two orders (FDO 85 and FDO 85.1) makes possible the issuance, if deemed necessary, of set-aside orders. The second restricts the shipment of fresh grapefruit during the period October 15 to December 31, 1943, to 20 per cent of the amount shipped by individual handlers during the entire 1942-43 season. The limitation on shipments of fresh fruit applies to the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy.

COMMITTEE VOTES TO BAN SUBSIDIES AFTER 1943

(Concluded from page 7891)

prices therefor or below the prices specified in section 3 of Public Law No. 729, approved October 2, 1942: *Provided further*, That none of the foregoing provisions shall apply to any payments or losses incurred in transactions with respect to competitive domestic vegetable oils and fats and oilseed."

The bill specifically provides in the anti-subsidy provision quoted above that commodity loan, purchase, or other operations designed to support the prices to producers of non-basic agricultural commodities at 85 per cent of parity (or the comparable price) may be continued within the funds available. This authority of the Department of Agriculture was granted in 1941 in the bill that extended the life of CCC until June 30 of this year. It is applicable only when the Secretary of Agriculture finds that during the present emergency it is necessary to encourage the production of non-basic commodities. Such programs, "commodity loan, purchase, or other operation", may be undertaken only after public announcement and must be continued until the Secretary of Agriculture has given sufficient public announcement to permit the producers to make a readjustment in production.

The Committee refused to grant the Corporation any further borrowing power but did provide in the bill for an extension of the life of CCC until June 30, 1945. The Corporation's president, J. B. Hutson, had testified that CCC had available approximately $500,000,000 in unobligated borrowing capacity. The additional $500,000,000 requested would have given the Corporation one billion dollars with which to back up price support programs.

CCC's request for authority to sell perishable fruits and vegetables at a loss was granted in the bill. This authority, however, could be exercised only if the commodities were purchased as a result of an increased production program of the War Food Administration and "there is danger of substantial loss through deterioration by spoilage."

The vote by which the Committee agreed to report the measure to the House was 23 to 3, but several members of the Committee, it is reported, signified an intention to oppose the bill when it comes before the House.